

IN THE CLAIMS

The Claims are as follows:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of desreading first and second GPS spread spectrum signals received by a GPS receiver comprising the steps of:

- acquiring the first GPS signal;
- obtaining frequency information relating to measured variations in the frequency of the first acquired signal as measured by the GPS receiver; and
- in the course of a single dwell, using the frequency information to acquire the second GPS signal.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the GPS receiver is a digital GPS receiver and the method further comprises the step of sampling the received GPS signals and storing the samples in a memory, wherein the first GPS signal is acquired from the stored samples, and wherein the frequency information relates to variations in the frequency of the first acquired signal as present in the stored samples.

4. (Original) A method according to claim 3 wherein the frequency information is obtained by acquiring the first GPS signal

from the stored samples more than once, using different sequences of the stored samples.

5. (Original) A method according to claim 3 wherein the frequency information is obtained by tracking the first GPS signal though the stored sample sequence.

6. (Original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the frequency information is modified to offset those variations in frequency due to Doppler shift as observed on the first GPS signal by the GPS receiver in so far as that Doppler shift is attributable to the motion of the GPS satellite from which the first GPS signal originated.

7. (Original) A method according to claim 6 wherein the variations in frequency due to Doppler shift are calculated based on a last known position fix of the GPS receiver.

8. (Original) A method according to claim 6 wherein the GPS receiver is incorporated in a mobile communications device adapted to communicate with a nearby communications base station; and wherein the variations in frequency due to Doppler shift are calculated based on a position fix provided by the communications base station.

9. (Original) A method according to claim 8 wherein the position fix corresponds to the location of the communications base station.

10. (Original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the frequency information is modified to compensate for variations in frequency due to Doppler shift as observed on the second GPS signal by the GPS receiver in so far as that Doppler shift is attributable to the motion of the GPS satellite from which the second GPS signal originated.

11. (Original) A method according to claim 10 wherein the variations in frequency due to Doppler shift are calculated based on a last known position fix of the GPS receiver.

12. (Original) A method according to claim 10 wherein the GPS receiver is incorporated in a mobile communications device adapted to communicate with a nearby communications base station, and wherein the variations in frequency due to Doppler shift are calculated based on a position fix provided by the communications base station.

13. (Original) A method according to claim 12 wherein the position fix corresponds to the location of the communications base station.

14. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the dwell time employed to acquire the first GPS signal is greater than the dwell time employed to acquire the second GPS signal.

15. (Previously Presented) A GPS receiver able to despread a first and second GPS spread spectrum signals received by the GPS receiver, comprising:

a processor which acquires the first GPS signal, obtains frequency information relating to measured variations in the frequency of the first acquired signal as measured by the GPS receiver, and in the course of a single dwell, uses the frequency information to acquire the second GPS signal.

16. (Previously Presented) A mobile telephone comprising;

a GPS receiver able to despread a first and second GPS spread spectrum signals received by the GPS receiver, comprising:

a processor which acquires the first GPS signal, obtains frequency information relating to measured variations in the frequency of the first acquired signal as measured by the GPS

receiver, and in the course of a single dwell, uses the frequency information to acquire the second GPS signal.

17. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 3 further comprising the steps of:

- based on the frequency information, determining whether to resample the received GPS signals; and
- in the event that a determination to resample is made, resampling the received GPS signals,
- wherein the second GPS signal is acquired from the resampled GPS signals.

18-19 (Cancelled)